

For Congress,
HON. W. B. ASKEW.

The Office.

"It is a profitable result of a happy characteristic of the American people, that the dissensions and disappointments of mere individuals are rarely long permitted to afflict the public mind." While the country is well governed, and in accordance with the principles which have met the popular approbation: while the Constitution is respected, justice wisely administered, and the national honor maintained, it makes comparatively little difference to the great body of the people, whether this man or that man obtains this or that little office, or for the matter of that, this or that big office either. While the people understand that the affairs with the transaction of which the Federal Government is charged, are properly administered, the intrigues and disappointments of ambitious men, are not in danger of being crowned with much success. The administration of public affairs honestly and properly, is a reality which all can feel and understand, and in which all are interested—the claims of aspirants, or the bitterness of disappointed partisans are mere *sans*, which few understand and none care for, save and except, perhaps, the great disappointed. It may be in accordance with human nature for the disappointed, to look upon themselves as injured individuals. A man's sympathy with himself is always sincere and intense, and Sam. Slick's horse was led to mistake shavings for grass, simply from the fact of seeing them through green spectacles, so the self sympathizing individual, looking forth upon the world through a perverted medium, is apt to suppose, that not only the whole earth and the moon, but also Jupiter and his satellites, to say nothing of the approaching comet, must be as greatly excited as themselves, and that the very stones will rise up and mutinize, each particular rock exclaiming, "offices in general for everybody," but of course each particular person in particular. Now, this, permit us to say, is the next thing to a very considerable mistake—the earth and the moon, Jupiter and his satellites, yea, even the paving-stones are patient and quiescent, and the comet has not appeared, and is not expected for some time.

There is no sort of doubt but that there are throughout the country, a great many disappointed applicants for office. Such could hardly fail to be the case, where the number of seekers far exceeded the number of posts sought. All could not be accommodated, nor, under the circumstances, could the failure to obtain an appointment be regarded either as disrespectful or unjust, nor calculated to cast any stigma upon any of the unsuccessful applicants, who are party standing can only be injured by their own course in kicking up about offices—offices as if that one word embraced everything worthy of human attention,—and the obtaining of such was the only and proper purpose for which parties were organized and principles professed.

We must acknowledge ourselves incapable of comprehending all this. We cannot fairly account for it. We are as poor as most folks, but this indignant desire for public office seems to us a mighty poor idea, even in a speculative point of view. But different people think differently, and it may be all right and proper that they should. It is a blessing, however, that the "rest of mankind" have other things to attend to, and that the rotary motion of the earth is too long established to be easily deranged.

A Speck of War.

Ever since the return of Santa Anna to the control of affairs in Mexico, our relations with that country have assumed a less friendly, if not, indeed, an actually precarious position. Every movement of the one-legged Dictator, has directly tended towards a breach with this country, or has exhibited a feeling of hostility towards her; and the impression gains ground rapidly, that the rumored secret understanding with parties in Europe, has a much stronger foundation in fact than was at first supposed. Conscious of the weakness of Mexico, and unwilling to extinguish her waning nationality, the people and authorities of the United States, might rather be willing to make concessions for the purpose of avoiding a contest, than anxious to provoke a war which could not fail to result in the final conquest and humiliation of a neighboring nation. But in the event of any European complicity with Mexican movements being established, these feelings of generosity and forbearance to Mexico would cease to operate; and no alternative would be left for us, save the adoption of such a course as would forever preclude the possibility of European intrigue;—in plain terms, we would be forced to keep the country as a precaution against future insidious movements.

The difficulty on the New Mexican frontier may be easily settled, or it may not. Until a line is run and finally agreed upon, the Mesilla valley is simply disputed territory—the dispute about which is under settlement, and may be easily settled, if the parties are desirous of a fair settlement; but if either party waive this chance of a peaceful solution of the difficulty by having resort to arms, and taking forcible possession, the results may be much more serious. Such course, it would seem, the Mexican authorities are likely to take, and the United States to resist. Gen. Garland is to be sent to the scene of difficulty; he will have but from three to five hundred men, while the Mexican force is estimated at as many thousands, which is doubtful. However, in case of any outbreak, Garland would soon be reinforced by volunteers from the neighboring States.

In connection with Santa Anna and his movements, we see it stated that the United States Steamer Vixen, which left New York recently with sealed orders, has been sent to Vera Cruz to watch the movements of that redoubtable chieftain. So the matter stands for the present. Rumors thicken every day, and it can be no longer doubted that the Mexican question will be the first great problem of which some solution must be given by the people of the United States. It may be slightly postponed, but cannot be averted. It takes precedence of Cuba and the Sandwich Islands, and all that sort of thing. The others may be desirable—this is inevitable. Mexico cannot go on as she has been going. The United States cannot suffer her to become the tributary of a European power. She has but one alternative—to take her herself.

News.—We have just this moment been informed by authority, that the man who struck Billy Patterson, has arrived in town, and may be seen promenading the streets for a day or two. We also learn that contributions can be made to the gentleman in person by all who feel benevolently disposed.

93.—We are requested to state that the Steamer Spray, having been arranged in compliance with the new Government Law, resumed her regular trips to Smithville on Tuesday morning, 7th instant.

An American—A steamer, we have been informed, adopted by the Wilmington and Beaufort Navigation Company, to effect a regular service to the following points:—

"On receiving and forwarding goods, by River, on amount disbursed, 20 per cent.

"On receiving and forwarding goods, by Rail Road, on amount disbursed, 12 1/2 per cent.

This discrimination against the trade by the River, does not appear to our merchants to be just. They can see no good reason for it, but to the contrary they assure as the trouble of shipping by the Rail Road, taking receipts, &c., is decidedly greater than in shipping by the River. Why then impose a heavier tax on that which is less laborious? The Circular is signed by forty-two of the most respectable firms in Wilmington, who have either acted hastily in the matter, or may be able to give some satisfactory explanation of that which now appears in a most ungracious light to their neighbors. We shall be glad to see the matter explained; but still more to see the discrimination abolished.

We take the above from the Fayetteville Observer of the 6th inst. We have no idea that either the Observer, or the merchants of Fayetteville, have any wish to find fault unnecessarily; although we think that a little reflection will convince them that there is, in fact, no discrimination against the trade by the river, but the reverse; and that there is good reason for the difference in the per centage.

The rate charged on receiving and forwarding goods by the river is 20 per cent. on the amount disbursed. This amount, upon which such per centage is charged, is simply the ocean freight—a comparatively insignificant item; the river freight being collected at Fayetteville. The rate charged on receiving and forwarding goods by railroad is 12 1/2 per cent. on the amount disbursed; and this amount includes the freight on the railroad as well as the ocean freight—all of which is payable here.

In this way, it comes to pass, that the amount disbursed here, and upon which commissions are charged for receiving and forwarding goods by railroad, is generally about three times as large as for forwarding goods by the river, from the fact that on railroad shipments, both ocean and inland freight are paid here; while on shipments by the river, it is only the ocean freight—a comparatively small item—20 per cent. upon which does not repay the trouble of the commission merchant as well as 12 1/2 per cent. on the much larger amount in the other case.

The great body of our commission merchants look upon this scale as more favorable to the river business than to the railroad.

The following has been handed to us by a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and will exhibit the state of the case at a glance:

Our commissions on forwarding 10 bbls. Sugar, weighing say 300 lbs. each, by River, would be on following amounts:

Freight from New York.....\$1 67
Drayage to boat.....25
Commissions at 20 per cent.....32 1/2

Our commissions on forwarding 10 bbls. Sugar, weighing say 300 lbs. each, would be on following amounts:

Freight from New York.....\$1 67
Drayage to Road.....50
Freight to Goldsboro, which is the half-way station, and makes the comparative statement.....6 00—\$3 37

Our commissions at 12 1/2 per cent.....1 02
You see, for forwarding 10 bbls. by River we get 38 cents, and by Rail Road \$1 02, and the trouble is exactly the same either way.

Hamburg.

If the Fayetteville Observer can prove from the official documents, that any of the statements made by us in our article upon the public lands are incorrect; or if it can successfully controvert the deductions drawn from a consideration of the facts in question, then we will be pleased to stand corrected; but until it does so, we must confess, that although characteristic of the Observer, we cannot perceive either courtesy or argument in its treatment of the subject; neither will its pronouncing our views "humbug," make them so, or cause others so to regard them.—If, by an ultra-telescopic power of vision, the Observer be able to perceive things which are not in that article, and having thus erected a man of straw out of the invented materials, should deem it proper and becoming to demolish the same, why let it amuse itself, but it can hardly expect credit for ingenuity. The trick is too clumsy and transparent. There is not in our article a word about the proceeds of the public lands being "sacredly" devoted to the payment of the public debt; although the Observer of Tuesday says that there is. Our argument is, that the expense of the management of the Territories and the public lands, devolves upon the General Government; that to the defrayment of these expenses, the proceeds of the lands should be applied, and that the official documents show that these expenses, instead of leaving a surplus, consume more than all the revenue from lands, leaving, in fact, no net proceeds for distribution; so that the fuss made about the distribution of nothing is most essentially a humbug, although the "bright" Editors of the Observer seem to think differently.

But although the Observer's position is untenable, even upon its own grounds, we do not wish to take refuge in a state of things which circumstances might alter. We plant ourselves upon the broad grounds of principle, upon which we oppose the abstraction, from the Federal Treasury, of money in the shape of donations to the States, which must be made up by taxation from the people of the same States. If the Observer wants to know our ideas of humbug, it is in the friends of distribution talking as though Uncle Sam had some private purse, or some fund apart from that raised from the States; and that, therefore, all we could grab would be pure profit—not seeming to reflect for a moment that we are simply trying to steal from our own pockets.

Hon. JAMES C. DODD, the highly popular and distinguished Secretary of the Navy, passed through this place on Saturday, on his way to his home at Fayetteville, for the purpose of arranging matters rendered necessary by his residence at the seat of government. His stay here was of the briefest, and few of our citizens enjoyed the pleasure of meeting him. We understand that he looks well, and is in good health and spirits.

A Name.

Shakespeare seemed to be of the opinion that there was nothing in a name, but therein we differ from Shakespeare. Now, who would care for the honor of being a General, if he were forced to rejoice in the name, style and title of General Paul Quattlebaum? Phoebe, what a name, to fill the sounding trumpet of fame! But Quattlebaum is no more a General. He has resigned in a general way. He has backed out and exculpated, as we learn from his letter, addressed to General Schrieber, published in the Charleston Courier of Monday. A long good night to Quattlebaum.

STEREOSCOPIES OR SOLID DISAPPEARANCES.—Mr. Harrison, the operator at Whitehurst's Gallery in Wilmington, showed us yesterday evening a specimen of the new style and arrangement of daguerotypes, which Whitehurst has recently patented under the above title. It would be somewhat difficult to explain the arrangement, but the effect is beautiful, and well worthy a visit to Mr. Harrison's room in the Moore Building. We have had a look at it, and the improvement will be generally adopted.

Commercial head.

ENGLAND.—The steamer Pacific arrived out on Tuesday, the 5th inst.

In Parliament, on Friday, Lords Clarendon and Russell stated that the French and English ambassadors were acting in concert at Constantinople, and that the integrity of the Ottoman Empire would be preserved. They hoped Russia would insist on nothing incompatible therewith, but in the present state of the question they could give no further indication of the course of the British Government.

The Adelphi Theatre at Edinburgh had been burnt.

Kossuth attended a meeting of the Society of the friends of Italy at London, but made no speech. Mazzini had arrived in England.

O'Donoghue, the Irish rebel, had escaped from Australia, and was on his way to America.

The Queen will visit the Dublin Exhibition soon.

FRANCE.—A false report that Russian forces had entered Turkey, had violently agitated the Bourse. It was stated that Napoleon had assured the Russian Minister that as much as he desired the peace of Europe, he would not hesitate to change his policy if Russia forced measures hostile to France and the East.

Dispatches from the French Admiral dated Calcutta, April 10th, state that he was about to sail for Guayaquil.

TURKEY.—The news from Constantinople forbodes trouble. The ultimatum of Russia has been refused by the Porte, and a final answer to that effect will be given in the course of the 20th.

The French fleet has been ordered to the Dardanelles, a circumstance which has occasioned great excitement on the Paris Bourse.

It is believed that Napoleon has threatened to declare war if Russia persists in her demands regarding the Holy Place and the Protectorate of the Greek Church.

SWITZERLAND.—Diplomatic relations between Switzerland and Austria have been entirely broken off.

INDIA.—Affairs in Burmah were unfavorable to British.

CHINA.—On the urgent request of the Emperor of China, the American, French and English ships of war in the Eastern waters have undertaken to protect Chinese shipping and the mouth of the canal against the rebels.

Further and very latest Foreign News.

The following is the latest intelligence, principally by telegraph from Paris, brought by the steamer Canada:

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—A despatch from Vienna, dated the 26th of May, states that Menschikoff, the Russian Ambassador, had left Constantinople. A previous despatch states that the eight days given by Menschikoff to the Sultan, to accede to the Russian ultimatum had expired without arrangement, and that Menschikoff was then on board the steamer preparing to leave, so that the announcement of his departure is a probable correct.

Redschid Pachia, the anti-Russian statesman, had been appointed, by the Sultan, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A despatch from Paris, dated the 19th, states that the Russian troops were receiving reinforcements, and affairs were deemed very critical.

A Turkish vessel had been sent with important dispatches to the Governor of Jerusalem and the French consul at Jerusalem.

The French fleet is said to have received permission to enter the Dardanelles.

ENGLAND.—The English Cabinet had been summoned by the Queen to deliberate on the condition of affairs at the East, which, together with the declaration of Lord John Russell, that Turkey should be protected, excited much attention.

PERSIA.—The Mormon elders have been expelled from Persia.

GREECE.—It is reported at Paris that the U. S. Frigate Cumberland, with Mr. Marsh on board, has demanded reparation from Greece for the imprisonment of Dr. King.

Letters from Bombay to the 25th of April, state that business at Calcutta was dull. Exchange on London 24, owing to the influx of bills from China.

Advices from Burmah to the 13th of April, state that more British troops are wanted, with no prospect of peace.

The Burmese commissioners have refused to sign the treaty.

Two Weeks Later from California.

The Steamer Daniel Webster, from San Juan, arrived at New Orleans on Monday 6th inst., with San Francisco dates to the 10th May, fourteen days later than previous advices.

The Daniel Webster connected with the steamer Sierra Nevada, and landed her passengers at New Orleans in twenty-one and a half days from San Francisco.

The steamers sailed from San Juan for New York on the 31st, with 420 passengers.

The Webster left at San Juan the U. S. sloop of war Albany.

The general news from California is without much importance beyond previous accounts.

The mining operations continue successful. Gen. Crocker's expedition has been very successful. The San Francisco Herald records many lucky discoveries. Large lumps, valued at from \$300 to \$900 had been taken from the new diggings.

Business was dull and the prices of produce on the decline, with large and increasing stocks. Baltimore flour was selling at 85 to \$9 per barrel; Gallego and Hazell 10 & 11. Flour was heavy, and prices dropping.

Quota number of persons were emigrating to Australia.

Antonio She was a prisoner of the pirates, and was thrown out, and towed to Montevideo.

dear had a large amount of bullion on board, and in which they made their way to Montevideo. On their arrival there, one of the murderers, it seems, became conscience stricken at seeing the Reindeer in the harbor, which he supposed had been sunk.—The panic was so great and unexpected, that he made a full confession of the terrible crime. The murderers were finally all arrested, and will be sent to England for trial.

The Loss of the William & Mary.

The N. York Commercial Advertiser severely condemns the captain of the barque, William & Mary, now that the safety of the passengers shows that he deserted the ship, regardless of every thing but his own safety. The editor says:

"It is now plain, his report was false in reality, as it appears heartless. He did not see the William & Mary go down. He and his crew deserted their post, and abandoned the multitude of passengers to their fate, while yet the ship floated, and the safety might have been preserved. The cover up the unparalleled inhumanity, he made and circulated a false report, calculating the abandoned would never bear testimony against him."

A majority of the 164 passengers who were rescued were taken into Nassau, and were kindly cared for by a committee of ladies of that place. The shipwrecked passengers, who were taken up in all the churches in aid of the unfortunate passengers.

The Nassau Guardian says that two of the sailors, Wm. Ward and Samuel D. Harris, refused to abandon the ship with Captain Stinson and the crew.—After the captain left, the two sailors, discerning land eight miles ahead, slipped the cable and sailed their way to the shore, under way, but were unsuccessful, as the passengers were unable to assist them, though they continued to work the pumps.

The ship, after the cable was slipped, drifted to the N. East; during the evening the two sailors busied themselves in constructing rafts, to be launched on the following morning, when, fortunately, the wrecking schooner, Oracle, Capt. Sands, here in sight, rescued the passengers, the ship going down just as the last passenger jumped from the deck. Had not the captain and crew deserted the ship, it is the conviction of the seamen referred to, that the ship might have been run ashore. The Guardian says that Capt. Sands deserves the warm approbation of the humane, and generous reward from the British and American Governments.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

MOBILE, June 2.—The steamer Black Warrior has arrived, with Havana dates of the 31st ultimo. A letter, dated Havana, May 30th, states that the captain of the Black Warrior, who is a member of the Congress, has been severely reprimanded by the Congress, and is now in the hands of the authorities.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The steamer Empire City arrived here this morning, bringing Havana dates of the 31st ultimo. The steamer was quiet, and prices exhibit but little change.

Death—Selling of the Franklin.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Benjamin R. Smith, grand master of the order of Good Fellows (so says our despatch)—doubtless Old Fellows died last evening.

The steamer Franklin sailed to-day, taking out 163 passengers, amongst whom is Hon. R. M. McLane and family, of Baltimore, and Madame Bodisco. The Franklin takes out \$730,000 in specie.—Balt. Sun.

Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The steam tug Eclipse burst her boiler in this port yesterday. The explosion was terrific, tearing the boat entirely to pieces—killing a fireman and a boy, and severely injuring the engineer, who was killed on the spot. The captain and crew were also slightly injured. The boilers were new, and the boat, which was owned by E. R. Blackwell, of Buffalo, and Capt. S. M. Johnson, of Chicago, was valued at \$10,000. The engineer's life is despaired of; he was dragged out of the engine room after the explosion terribly scalded.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The complete official returns on the license question show that 991 votes were cast in favor of granting licenses, and 1,963 against licenses to sell intoxicating liquors. Every State in the Union except the seventh (the Island) gave a majority against the license, the 7th giving two majority in favor.

There is great rejoicing to-night among the friends of temperance.

News from New Mexico.

BOSTON, June 6.—Letters received here from El Paso announce that Gen. Trine arrived there on the 24th May at the head of 700 troops, but finding Gen. Lane unsupported by the people, returned again to Mexico.

Storm at the South.

RALEIGH, June 5.—There was a very severe storm or hurricane at Cheraw S. C. on Friday last, and much damage was done to property in the vicinity—houses were in some instances blown down, unroofed, &c., trees uprooted and other damage done. The instruments of the telegraph at Cheraw were completely melted by electricity.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, (OLD SCHOOL.)

—On Thursday last reports of no general interest were disposed of, and a resolution adopted requesting the several Synods to aid the Presbyterian Historical Society in obtaining valuable documents and manuscripts. The report in relation to the losses sustained by certain scholarships at Princeton Seminary, was modified and adopted. Dr. Revel, of the Waldensian Synod, was introduced, and returned thanks for the kind manner in which he had been received by the Board of Domestic Missions. The report of the Board of Domestic Missions was then taken up, and led to a long discussion.

The fourth resolution, appended to the report, expresses a desire on the part of the committee to make the missionary fields, which have been established for some length of time, some of them as long as 20 years, self-sustaining; and it is thought the policy of reducing the aid of the board of degrees—on the sliding scale system—will throw these churches on their own resources, and the money saved by this process to be applied to the establishment of missionary fields in new localities. This resolution produced a protracted debate, but was finally adopted. The subject of church extension was referred to the next assembly.

Also the report in favor of the Presbyterian Metropolitan Church in Washington.

Baltimore Sun, 4th inst.

COPPER STOCKS.—The N. Y. Express reports sales of the N. C. Copper Company's stock at \$11 to \$11 1/2 per share. Par value \$5.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a semi-annual dividend, 54 per cent., of which 5 per cent. will be paid to the stockholders and 4 per cent. to the State for tax.

REV. DR. ATKINSON.—The N. Y. Courier & Enquirer says that Dr. Atkinson "has accepted the Bishopric" to which he has been elected in this State. This could scarcely have been true at the time it was published in the Courier; for Dr. Atkinson had not yet been officially advised of his election. We take it for granted that the election of the Committee of Clergymen and Laymen who have gone to Baltimore to lay the matter before him, and will then make known his decision.

Fayetteville Observer, 6th inst.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.—Our readers will perceive, in another part of this paper, a card from WALTER E. LEAK, Esq., in which he announces himself a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress. Mr. Leak agrees with Mr. Ashe on all the great public questions we believe, save that of the disposition of the Public Lands. Upon this question there is between the two "a perfect antagonism." Mr. Ashe is against distribution. Mr. Leak is for it.

We had occasion to remark some weeks ago, when Mr. Leak was a candidate, to express our confidence in him, and the reasons on which it was based. We are now able to say that we have not been deceived in our confidence.

In a library to accompany it with a general exposition of my political principles. I have been long identified with the "Democracy" of North Carolina, and have fought too many of its battles, in youth and in manhood, to render it necessary to define my position, now I am in the "sear and yellow leaf."

Upon most questions of national policy that have hitherto divided the parties, I have no doubt but the very worthy gentleman I oppose and myself will be found to agree. There is one, however, as to which the Democratic party are not "a unit," and upon this there will be found, likewise, a difference as to our sentiments. I allude to the public lands. Upon this we present a perfect antagonism, not so much an opposition of principle in the abstract, as an opposition of action. Yes, under the circumstances in which we find the country placed, as to this all-important and at present all-absorbing question, my respectable opponent and myself are as wide apart as the diameter of a circle,—that is, as wide as we well can be.

The question as to the public lands, has now assumed a phase widely different from that which was presented for your consideration, when "opposition to the distribution of the proceeds" became a cardinal principle in the Democratic creed. In its present aspect, and as now contended for by the new States, it has become, if possible, still more objectionable, for the reason that it has less to commend it, in a national point of view.

It is more objectionable for the reason that the expenditure is more restricted and the benefits less general. The object of the grant, as set forth in the "expenditure" was from the St. Croix to the Rio Grande, but now the lands are claimed, as a matter of right, and the field of their expenditure is restricted to their own domain.

This question, I have said, is one of the first importance, and as such, demands your most deliberate consideration. For as North Carolinians, you have much at stake. Without entering into any argument, for which I have no space, I will simply say, that the public lands are the property of the States—that Congress is nothing but a trustee, and the States the "cestui que trust." The duty of the trustee, in the first place is to see that the land shall follow the intention of the grant, and that failing in this, from any cause, it then becomes the duty of Congress to see that "equity" shall prevail. The most equitable disposition, as well as the most proper, would have been to let its proceeds go into the National Treasury. But it has become obvious to many reflecting minds, that it is not to all the States that a portion of the proceeds should be distributed, but that from session, millions of acres of their common inheritance are to take a direction little dreamed of by the donors, and to the actual impoverishment of the old States. Convinced of this, I hold that it is perfectly idle to cry "let them remain, let them remain," when, for now, the Banquo's Ghost, they will not "down at our bidding." I am, then, coming boldly up to the mark, and asserting the claims of my native State, ere it be too late.

You have already nobly embarked in the cause of education, as well as the cause of internal improvements. To stand still in this our day of progress is to retrograde, and I bid you "go ahead," and if I should receive a majority of your suffrages, I pledge myself to exert my limited abilities to procure for you, while they are going your equitable proportion of the lands in question.

From the lateness of the period of my coming out, I cannot, of course, be expected to see as many of you as I otherwise would, but as I do not propose to be inactive, I will see and address as many as I conveniently.

Respectfully, your most ob't serv't.

W. F. LEAK.

The American Journal of Science and Arts.

A scientific investigation of Ericsson's Caloric Engine, by Wm. A. Norton, of Yale College, is the article in this number of most general interest. The conclusions of the author are thus summed up:

"1. That Ericsson's Hot Air Engine, as compared with the condensing marine steam engine, in its most economical operation, has shown the ability to do the same work with the use of from 1-6 to 1-3 less fuel; and that if its full estimated power is developed, the saving effected would be 70 per cent.

"2. That, for the same actual power, its weight is about three times as great as that of the marine steam engine, and that in case its estimated power should be obtained, its weight would be as much as 30 per cent. greater.

"3. That in respect to the space occupied by the engine and coal, the advantage is decidedly in favor of the steam engine.

"4. That the great weight of the engine, in proportion to the power developed, must prevent, for the present, the realization of a high speed in the propulsion of vessels. At the same time it is to be admitted that the full estimated power is adequate to the production of high velocities. Time alone can decide the question whether or not this maximum power is really obtainable.

"5. The great weight of the engine, and space occupied by it in its present form, will, in all probability prevent its adoption for the purpose of inland navigation and railroad locomotion, in preference to the steam engine. If used as a land engine, these features will be less objectionable; accordingly it is only in this form of application, and in those cases of marine navigation in which speed is likely to be sacrificed to economy of fuel, that the caloric engine may be confidently expected to achieve decided triumph over the condensing steam engine.

"Although this discussion has brought us to the conclusion that the new motor is not likely to equal the steam engine in respect to its weight, and in its cost, it is nevertheless a great achievement, and that the ingenuity and mechanical skill displayed in the invention and construction of the Caloric Engine cannot be too highly extolled.—Literary World.

A BRIGHT PROSPECT.—Lieut. Maury says, "Japan is to be opened to our commerce; China is to be Christianized with her millions; and we are to buy, sell, and get gain; Australia is to be a mighty nation, and a good customer; and all the islands of the Pacific are to attract our ships, all our flag as the emblem of freedom, and court friendly alliances with us as the champion, by example, of the rights of man."

MEMORANDA BY FRANK LUBIN.—The first application of the "Monroe doctrine" which is recorded in history, was made by the Roman Senate, when Pyrrhus came over from Greece to help the Tarentines.

Pyrrhus at first offered to act as mediator between Rome and Tarentum. The Senate refused on the ground that he had no right to interfere in the affairs of Italy. "The Romans required him to atone for having, as a foreigner, entered Italy; and this seems to have been their national view. After the defeat of Valerius, Pyrrhus sent Cincias to Rome to renew the offer. It was again declined. And later, after the battle of Asculum, he again made overtures to the Romans, but they resolutely refused to negotiate so long as any foreign troops were in Italy."

[Schmitz Niebuhr, vol. 1.]

A MELANCHOLY NIGHT.—Dr. Reid, a traveler thro' the highlands of Peru, is said to have found lately in the desert of Alacama, the dried remains of an assemblage of beings, five or six hundred in number, men, women and children, seated in a semi-circle, as when alive, staring into the burning waste before them. They had not been buried; life had not departed before they thus sat around, but hope was gone, the Spanish invaders were at hand, and no escape being left, they had come hither to die. They still sat immovable in that dreary desert; dried like mummies by the effect of the hot air, they still kept their position, sitting up as a solemn council, while over that dread Aegean silence brooded eerily.

SNOW AT AGAIN.—A late Paris paper says: It is currently reported in private that in one of the Emmentaler rides ten days since in the Bois de Boulogne, a snow storm was made on his life. No French paper alludes to the subject, except in the most distant manner.

Forming a semi-circle, the elevation of 200 feet, the main or central portion, which forms the Eastern termination of the Central Hall. This is a semi-circle, covered by a flat circular roof, and 100 feet in diameter, and 50 feet high. On each side of the Central Hall, and running parallel to it for its full length, are two halls 50 feet wide, with domes

